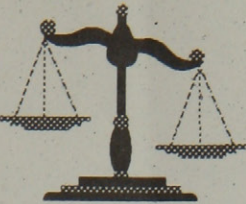


# Quid Navi



Volume XIV, No. 19

UNIVERSITÉ MCGILL FACULTÉ DE DROIT  
MCGILL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAWFebruary 28, 1994  
le 28 février, 1994

## PRIVATE PART TWO: "PAPER OR PLASTIC?"

Adam Atlas  
BCL I

The question is: Will new technology free us or ensnare us? (Regardless of frivolous rhetorical laws.)

Peter Huber, a Toronto born freelance writer living in Bethesda Md., graduate of MIT Mechanical Engineering and Harvard Law, in a recent interview for the *New York Times* (January 23, 1994, p.3/12), said that he disagrees with Orwell's predictions in 1984 on the company-centered world, "I would be worried if I thought we were going to depend on one company..." In response to the initiative of the Clinton administration to provide greater access to the electronic highway, Huber says the notion of access is outdated and companies such as IBM can no longer produce hardware for which the customer is entirely dependent on the manufacturer for upgrades and interfaces. Huber sees greater freedom at the end of the buy-till-you-die computer bonanza. I do not.

Let's come close to home for an example of the one company world right here in Quebec. So, you have a bank account; you might even have a couple slices of plastic.

Suppose you wanted to take advantage of the new provisions in the *Civil Code of Quebec* on privacy to leaf through the files which your banks and credit card companies keep on you. If you hold an American Express Card, you will not be able to know anything about accessing your file until mid-February, so forget it. Amex in Montreal (tel. 392-4444) had not heard of the implications of the new laws as of late January. Visa has its act together, to see your file with Visa call them up (tel. 397-4415) and arrange an appointment for a viewing of your file, you cannot visit without an appointment. If you wish to photocopy your file it will cost one dollar and fifty cents, if you would rather have Visa send you the file, it will cost five dollars. As for Master Card, they send you right to big brother/sister itself. Master Card refers inquiries on the files of customers to The Montreal Credit Bureau, otherwise known as Equifax Canada, a private company which has a file on almost every Quebecer. In the words of an officer of the Commission d'accès à l'information in Quebec City, "they have millions of files [chuckle, chuckle]."

Equifax Canada has a file on you which contains your credit history and all of its

major topographical features. If you want to see your file just go to 7171 Jean Talon East, in Ville d'Anjou (tel. 493-2470), present two pieces of ID and let your fingers do the walking. (No extra charge for photocopying.) If you want to see someone else's file bring a letter, or a contract, wherein that person says that they don't mind if you look at their file, or bring two pieces of their ID and... Michelle Castonguay, of the Commission d'accès à l'information says that you could ask Equifax to correct any mistakes which may appear in your file, but the new *Act Respecting the protection of personal information in the private sector* is not clear on whether you could ask for your file to be deleted. Of course, deleting your file with Equifax Canada could be as problematic as deleting your file with the Government of Canada, in either case you would truly lose a piece of your identity.

Folks, if tobacco vendors can bully the government, then why not information brokers. Clearly the new law on privacy changes little in the day to day business of the above mentioned companies. In any case, credit card contracts include a clause which allows the company to hand over any information it has on the

### At Least Nobody Was Seriously Injured: CAS FORTUIT

(a summary of the 'C' hockey team's season of discontent)

Patrick Martin  
Right Wing, LLB III

I left the cab at a dead run. Opening night and the lines were building quickly. I didn't bother to look for my friends and straight up joined the queue. This new movie, *Cas Fortuit: It Would*

*Take An Act Of God*, had been getting great reviews. A cross between *Slapshot* and *Xanadu*, David Cronenberg was supposed to have worked wonders with a weak cast.

I elbowed and checked my way to the front of the line and saved

four prime seats - this movie was going to be great. The theatre began to fill and latecomers eyed my seats lustily. A few of the braver ones asked if they were taken - losers.

Twenty nervous minutes passed, my friends weren't going to show and

(Continued on page 5)

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# Announcements / Annonces

## LEGAL THEORY WORKSHOP

Friday, March 4th at 11:30 A.M., Room 202 (to be moved to the Moot Court if over-full):

Professor Lorraine Weinrib, Faculty of Law, University of Toronto, "The Structure of Charter Rights".

Professor Weinrib is unique in Canada as a constitutional lawyer and professor. For many years before deciding to teach law, she was the leading constitutional lawyer for the Attorney General of Ontario. She has appeared before the Supreme Court of Canada in most of the important *Charter* cases. She is also the author of numerous articles of the highest quality on the *Charter* and on constitutional law in general. Her work on such difficult cases as *Keegstra*, *Brown*, and *Morgentaler*, among others, is exemplary for its precision, rigour and systemic vision of the *Charter*. Her influence extends outside of Canada, to the United States and Israel for example. If you have any interest in the *Charter* or public law more generally, this talk is truly a "MUST" for you. It will introduce you to ideas and to an approach that will deepen and inform your studies and ultimately your practice of law. Copies of the paper are on Library Reserve.

## SPECIAL EVENT: Second Annual McGill Lecture in Jurisprudence and Public Policy

Monday, March 7, 5:00 P.M., Moot Court Room.

Jules Coleman, John A. Garver Professor of Jurisprudence and Philosophy, Yale Law School. His topic will be "Misfortune and the Bonds of Liberal Community."

## InterAmicus

### TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE / VERS UNE JUSTICE PÉNAL INTERNATIONALE

The Honourable Jules Deschênes will be speaking at the Fifth René Cassin Lectureship in Human Rights, on March 17, 1994 at 5:30 P.M. in the Moot Court.

L'honorable Jules Deschênes parlera à la cinquième conférence René Cassin sur les droits de la personne, le jeudi 17 mars 1994 à 17h30, salle du tribunal-école.

## Reminders from your user-friendly Office of Undergraduate Studies

**DUE DATE FOR TERM ESSAYS AND PAPERS:** This is the first of several reminders that, unless another, earlier date has been agreed between you (or your class) and the instructor, the due date for winter

term essays and papers is Friday, 22nd April 1994.

When planning your 1994-95 courses, keep in mind that **Practical Writing and Drafting** (1 cr.) may be used only once during your course of study. All requests for this add-on **MUST** be approved by both the instructor for whom you will produce the extra work and the Associate Dean (Academic).

**1994 Post-graduate Scholarships** applications (Botsford Busteed, John W. Cook K.C. Prize, Macdonald Travelling, Thomas Shearer Stewart Travelling, Spiegel Sohmer Taxation) and **1994 Prizes & Scholarships** applications (essays, extra-curricular activities, improvement & progress and Anglophones showing proficiency in French) are now available from USO.

The Office of Undergraduate Studies does not want to adopt your first term assignments and papers! We still have them for: Real Estate Transactions; Administrative Process; Contemporary Private Law Problems (Prof. Viney); Business Associations (Prof. Groffier); R.S. (Copyright); R.S. (Arbitration); Comparative Medical Law; Economics for Lawyers; Minorities Rights; Comparative Civil Liability; Environment and the Law; Computers and the Law; Policies, Politics...; not to mention a flock of term essays and a small herd of Practical Writing and Drafting assignments. Do come to pick yours up before 11th March. (You know this office is committed to saving trees...)

**Attention all FIRST YEAR students:** Upon successful completion of your first year of study, you will be admitted automatically to the National Programme. If you wish to opt out of the National Programme, come to the Undergraduate Studies Office and fill out the necessary form.

The faculty is now in the midst of developing a WWW (World-Wide Web) site on the Internet with a view to accessing and providing electronic legal information. Students interested in pursuing this project should contact Prof. Richard Janda at 398-5097 or by E-mail at richard@fulaw.mcgill.ca. We are especially anxious to contact students with some computer expertise.

## La Bibliothèque/The Library Staff - RECLASSIFICATION

La bibliothèque est en train de reclassifier l'ancienne collection Cutter à la nouvelle classification de la

bibliothèque du Congrès (Library of Congress ou LC). Une fois complété, ce travail nous donnera une bibliothèque beaucoup plus facile à utiliser, mais cependant, vous trouverez des volumes qui ont été changés de place.

Nous essayerons de garder les inconvénients au minimum, et afficherons des avis dans les rayons quand des livres ont été déplacés. Si vous ne trouvez pas les livres que vous cherchez, veuillez demander au service de référence ou au comptoir de prêt où il y aura des listes des cotes qui ont changés de place et leur nouveau emplacement. Veuillez nous excuser les inconvénients et merci de votre compréhension et patience.

The Library is beginning work to reclassify the old Cutter collection into Library of Congress. While life will become easier for everyone once the work has been completed, it will mean some disruption while the work is in progress, and you will find that some material has been shifted.

We will try to keep the disruption to a minimum, and will post signs when material has been moved. If you are unable to find material you are looking for, please ask at the Reference or Circulation desk where there will be lists of call numbers which have been moved and their new locations. We apologize for any inconvenience to our users and thank you for your understanding.

## YEARBOOK: Res Ipsa Loquitur

Do you have some time to help out with putting the yearbook together? Please leave a message in Res Ipsa Loquitur box in the LSA Office. There is lots to do and few volunteers.

## A Message From The LSA

Remember that the LSA Executive holds office hours 4 days a week now (Wednesday is our day of rest). The exact times we are available will be posted outside the LSA Office. All students note that the LSA will be off limits to all lunchers during these times!

## LEGAL EASE - the law school talkshow

Tune in every second Friday on CKUT 90.3 from 11:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon with hosts Melanie Parsons and Patrick Martin.

Next Show = Friday, March 4th at 11:30 a.m.

...please tune in.

-> if you would like to guest host a show please contact Patrick or Melanie;

**Quid Novi** is published weekly by students at the Faculty of Law of McGill University, 3644 Peel Street, Montréal, H3A 1W9. Production is made possible by support of the Dean's office and by direct funding from the students. Les opinions exprimées sont propres à l'auteur. Toute contribution n'est publiée qu'à la discrétion du comité de rédaction et doit indiquer l'auteur ou son origine.

This newspaper is printed on 100% recycled paper.

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# EDITORIAL: If the system doesn't work, change it.

For the past three years Manitoba has been witness to a dynamic and successful (some might say overly so) legal experiment.

On November 4, 1993, Jane Ursel, Professor of Sociology at the University of Manitoba delivered the inaugural Patricia Allen Memorial Lecture. The lectureship was established by Patricia's friends and classmates with a view to educating the legal community on issues of violence as manifested in the tragic murder of Patricia Allen. A brilliant and successful McGill graduate, she was killed on November 13, 1991 on an Ottawa sidewalk by her estranged husband, who used a crossbow in the attack. The title of Professor Ursel's lecture was: "The Potential of Legal Reform for Confronting Violence Against Women: A Case Study of the Family Violence Court in Manitoba".

The success of the Manitoba Family Violence Court project has proven that the court system in its traditional form is not an infallible response to crime. By putting increased emphasis on the needs of the victim the project has made the administration of justice more equitable and fostered the realization that family violence is not just a legal problem, it is equally a community problem.

The lead-up to the project was a 1983 directive from the Attorney-General of Manitoba to the police to charge in cases of domestic assault. A public survey found 85% of Winnipeggers in favour of the directive and there followed a steady increase in the number of cases charged (from 650 in 1983 to 1100 in 1989).

As the number of charges increased, the problem began to be transferred from the police to the court level. With spousal assault being among the most difficult cases for Crown Attorneys to prosecute there grew a strong dissatisfaction in the public and within the legal community as to how the courts were dealing with such cases. This dissatisfaction led to the creation of separate, specialized, criminal family violence courts as a pilot project.

The philosophy underlying the project is that we are **not** all equal before the law. Where victims are dependant

upon and bonded to the assailant they may not be able to face their assailant as an equal in a courtroom. Thus, justice must take into account the specific circumstances of the victim.

There are three fundamental components to such a specialized system:

1. Specialized Judges - Judges are selected on the basis of their interest, experience and track record in family violence cases. Once chosen, they undergo specialized training.

2. Specialized Crown Attorneys - These are prosecutors with training in the area who do only family law cases.

3. Separate Courtrooms - They designated to handle only family violence cases. The aim of such separation is to cut down on backlog and delays and have cases in and out within three months.

The result was that the courts were flooded with cases (1800 in 1991; 2650 in 1992; 3505 in 1993). The three primary goals of the courts are to dispose of cases expeditiously, to ensure the victim does not feel victimized and to sentence more responsively to the crime.

Prior to the project the most frequent sentence was a conditional discharge (less than 6% incarcerated, approximately 40% on probation with no treatment). With the project sentencing changed dramatically. The most common sentence became probation with court mandated treatment. This led to a crisis at the corrections end of the system. Used to dealing with around 50 treatment cases per year, they were suddenly flooded with 800-1200 men per year.

With the change in court practice (more immediate and direct responses) there followed changes in police practice. Access was increased as more discretion shifted from the police to the Crown Attorney. A 24-hour hotline was set up and the Crown and police began working closely together.

In effect, there was a complete redefinition of the Crown Attorney's attitude towards treating domestic assault cases. Before the project, such cases were considered a prosecutor's nightmare because of the enormous amount of work (often the need to be lawyer and

counsellor) and low chance of success (often due to the difficulty of getting the victim to testify). They were seen as low status cases.

Through the project they became the most important cases. The Minister of Justice dropped by regularly and media attention increased. Furthermore, both the defence and judges displayed more respect towards the Crown Attorney and, most importantly, the victim. Double victimization came to an end. Fewer cases were dismissed for lack of evidence as there was an increased willingness to testify on the part of the victim. Just before the project 50% were sentenced and 63 persons ended up in jail. Now 64% are sentenced and 250 are in jail.

Although the correctional system was totally unprepared for the deluge of new convicts the Crown and corrections officials now work closely to assess different levels of treatment. A special family violence unit has been set up for probation cases. The services range from one-on-one monitoring to group education and the average program has been increased to 40 weeks.

There are two basic outcomes from the project. Firstly, it could be said to be "suffering from success" because the volume has become so high that it is difficult to meet the three month deadline. Secondly, it has pointed out inherent limits to what the justice system can do. People get harassed in many ways and the justice system cannot cover them all (the police cannot be there 24 hours a day). Crown Attorneys have learned that there is only so much they can do. The community and individuals (e.g. friends and co-workers) must take on more responsibility and use such tools as the stalking law. The project has taught the community that family violence is a community problem.

In active memory of Patricia Allen and with much thanks to Professor Ursel, the word is spreading. It is truly inspiring to learn that a legal system such as our own, steeped as it is in tradition and formality, can be subjected to sensitive, substantive change.



## PRIVATE PART TWO

(Continued from  
customer to any  
third party it

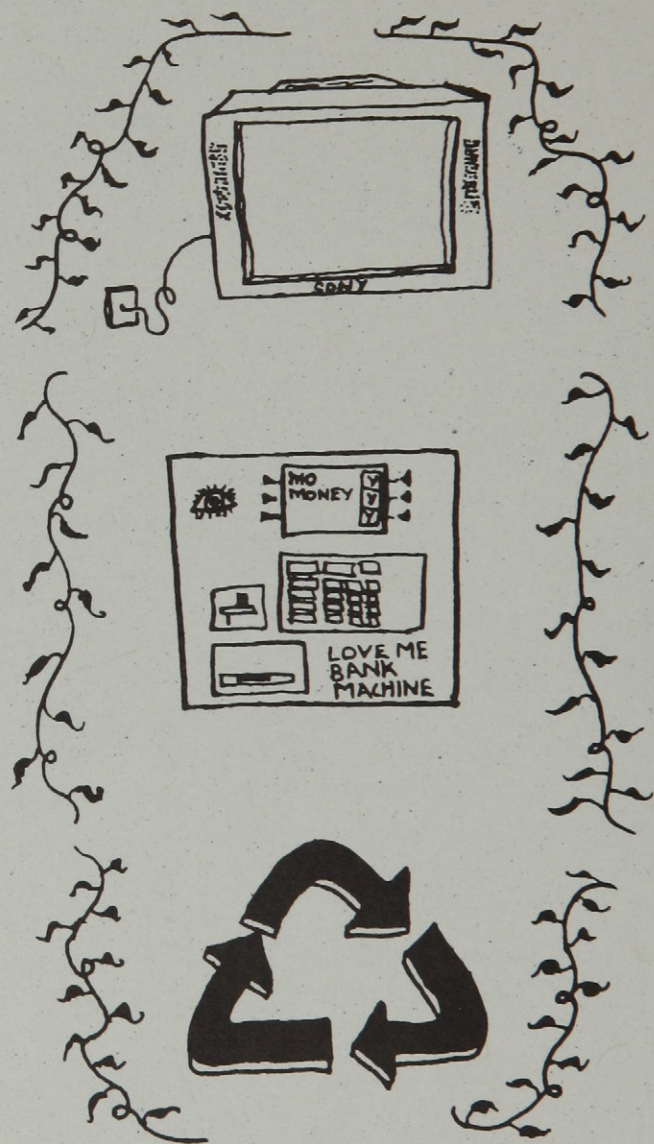
chooses. Which means that your dealings with the plastic companies have no protection under the new law. On a similar note, a recent flyer from Canada Post and Air Canada, offering a chance to win a free trip in exchange for your name and address, declared (in fine print) that "All entry forms become the property of Canada Post Corporation and may be used for promotional purposes both by Canada Post Corporation and by *third parties*." [Emphasis added by author.] The fine print on the flyer, like the fine print on the credit card contract sneer at the intent of the new privacy law and reveal its impotence. Consider what the companies are starting to do with these flyers. The point is to start the customer lists from scratch, this time with the fine print on the entry forms so that the new legal lists can be used for the same old junk mail routine. Not a bad deal, eh? All Air Canada has to do is give away a few flights and it can trade in personal files as if the privacy law was never enacted.

Now, one more thought for your ride down the electronic highway. The Communications Security Establishment (CSE), a Canadian spy agency established in 1947, spent 250 million dollars in 1991 alone, (that is more than CSIS's annual budget) monitoring electronic communications between Canadians and people outside Canada. The CSE has a mandate to protect the interests of Canada by monitoring the information that comes and goes from the country. So next time you call your grandmother in Swaziland, there will be at least three people on the phone; you, your grandmother and someone on the Sunday night shift at CSE in Ottawa. (It is also likely that there would be a fourth person in Swaziland doing the same as her Canadian colleague.) The CSE has just contracted a Montreal firm to develop voice recognition software that will pick interesting words out of your international telephone conversations like; 'drugs', 'missiles', 'bombs' and 'chocolate brownies'. Once the software is up and running, the CSE computers will monitor all the calls through the five Canadian communications satellites and ferret out the juicy ones. When hot topics are being discussed, those calls will likely be given greater attention by not only recording them, but also transferring them to operators who sit around drinking coffee and listening to what you have to say to gramma, (yes, this *is* a reference to the Cuban newspaper.) If you think you can keep your brownie recipe secret by speaking in some other language, perhaps one with a Click!, you are out of luck. The CSE has people on staff who speak all those languages. If you want a job with the CSE check-out their flyer at the Employment Center in the Student Services building.

Do not despair, soon you will be able to encrypt your voice telephone and give a compatible decryptor to gramma so that what leaves your home is a garbled digital salad that would take the best CSE hack ten thousand years to decipher and through the decryptor gramma will hear you crisp and clear. Ten thousand years from now brownies will be a thing of the past along with the rest of human civilization.

All this has to be put in perspective. Credit card companies want to make some good cash off of you, the government has to have some secrets and we all find the telephone a handy thing for ordering pizza and checking our marks. What is important is that we know when we are being watched, or listened to, and when we are not, so that we may, very simply, govern ourselves accordingly. Brownies are brownies after all.

# SECULAR SOCIETY



# NOT

ADAM  
ATLAS





# McGill

## Second Annual McGill Lecture in Jurisprudence and Public Policy

**Professor Jules Coleman**

John A. Garver Professor of Jurisprudence and Philosophy  
Yale Law School

## Misfortune and the Bonds of Liberal Community

Monday, March 7th, 1994, 17h00  
Faculty of Law, Moot Court  
New Chancellor Day Hall, 3644 Peel Street

What are the basic kinds of responsibilities that we owe each other as members of a liberal community? Professor Coleman, internationally renowned author of articles and books on moral and legal theory, tort law, and jurisprudence, will address this question by drawing on examples from everyday life and will do so in a way that is accessible to everyone. A full discussion period will follow. Everyone is warmly invited to attend the Lecture, which promises to be, both in form and in substance, an exciting and instructive occasion.



# CAS FORTUIT

(Continued from page 1)

the jackals were gathering. Escape plans were scrolling through my head when I spotted Rick at back of the moviehouse. "Jonesie! Down here!" He pointed a quizzical finger at himself. I nodded and with the speed of a former running back he was seated beside me. Comfortable at last, the lights dimmed and we settled back to enjoy Ian Bird's screen debut.

The season opened inauspiciously for our heroes.

"I can play net! Really guys I can stop a puck." the cry was heard throughout the opening-night dressing room. Unfortunately the Jag Badhuria of *Cas Fortuit* was exaggerating more than a tad. Passing out in mid-period he was heard to mutter while gagging behind the bench: "Bastards, all of you - never said I had formal training." (Soon dubbed the Bad News Bears of the C League, the ex-backstop was joined by two others behind the bench in the first game). Yet out of the pools of vomit was to step a rising star: James Knopp (ex-cop and noted rhythmic gymnast) defended goal admirably afterwards.

The movie then allowed the viewer to experience the private world of

the athlete. Awash in testosterone, the pre-game locker room was home of many strange and darkly masculine rituals. Forwards N. Stern and E. Vandenberg would talk to their skates or rhythmically hit themselves with their sticks. Other glassy-eyed players would simply and quietly chant mantras, two of the most common being: "At least I'm not in Winnipeg. At least I'm not in Winnipeg etc..." and "I'm not going back to Hamilton, They can't make me go back."

We begin to feel some empathy for the players by the fourth game and are aghast when Brett (known to his teammates as "Prettyboy") has his audition for the Ice Capades cut short in mid-pirouette by a headlock. The offending player was never identified by name, but the pony tail clearly distinguished her as "the frisky one". (Note: distraught, Prettyboy left the team soon after and was last seen butting heads on an episode of *American Gladiator*). (Further note: I apologize for speaking parenthetically but I do so like their shape (sort of looks like a bottom doesn't it?) it's certainly nicer than the colon: which doesn't even sound nice (isn't it part of the intestine?)).

The winter was certainly bleak for *Cas Fortuit*. Normally supportive fans soon began the chant: "Keep it in the teens!" (the opposition's score that is) and pelted the players' bench with vile

sarcasm. The team captain was beginning to be deserted by his players, two examples being: J. Sinha: "I can't come captain, I fell on my bum" and my favourite from I. Bird: "I had to break in a new pair of shoes today and boy do I have a killer blister on my foot".

The season culminated with the "Valentine's Day Massacre". First seen distributing chocolate hearts in the dressing room, E. Levy was last seen in the second period striking an opponent's head into the boards three times in quick succession (embarrassing, this was the team's only victory of the night).

As quickly as it started the movie ended - just like that. No plot, no direction, I felt like I had just witnessed a speech from the throne. I felt the fool for paying nine dollars for this crap yet strangely I was satisfied. It won't win any Oscars but it was oddly compelling.

I hear that they're going to make a sequel. The team is to change its name to *The Borstal Boys* so keep an eye open for it in your local theatre.

(Eds. Note: (also in parentheses...) **Warning.** This movie contains scenes of graphic violence: heads slammed into boards, attempted severance of fingers in the locker room, and assorted acts of bravery that repeatedly landed our captain in the penalty box. All hail the chief!)

## NOTICE TO LLB / BCL STUDENTS WHO ARE LOOKING FOR CLERKSHIP POSITIONS IN 1995-1996

The Honourable Mr. Justice Robert Décarie (Federal Court of Appeal - Ottawa) will be conducting interviews on March 16th, 1994 at 3:30 p.m. in Room 200 - NCDH.

Students should have a copy of their curriculum vitae and transcripts available on that day.

Interested students should contact Barbara Kerr (Admissions and Placement Officer - room 106) as soon as possible so that the necessary arrangements can be made.



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARCTIC: COOPERATION OR CONFRONTATION?

Keith Withers  
LLBI

At 12h30 on Wednesday, March 9, Glen Okrainetz of the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee will be speaking on "Sustainable Development in the Arctic: Cooperation or Confrontation?" in Room 200, New Chancellor Day Hall. Glen is Research Director for C.A.R.C. and Programme Manager for the Hudson Bay Programme, which is described below.

Environmental assessment is complicated by the division of responsibility for different components of the environment between federal and provincial governments. In northern Québec, environmental assessment is also subject to the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement of 1975 which defines land related rights of the Cree and Inuit. Initially Hydro-Québec and the Gouvernement du Québec wished to assess the Grande Baleine/Great Whale megaproject on a piecemeal basis. Only after considerable political and legal pressure did the federal and Québec governments and Hydro-Québec agree to review the effects of the scheme as a whole. This commitment was formalized just two years ago, on January 22, 1992.

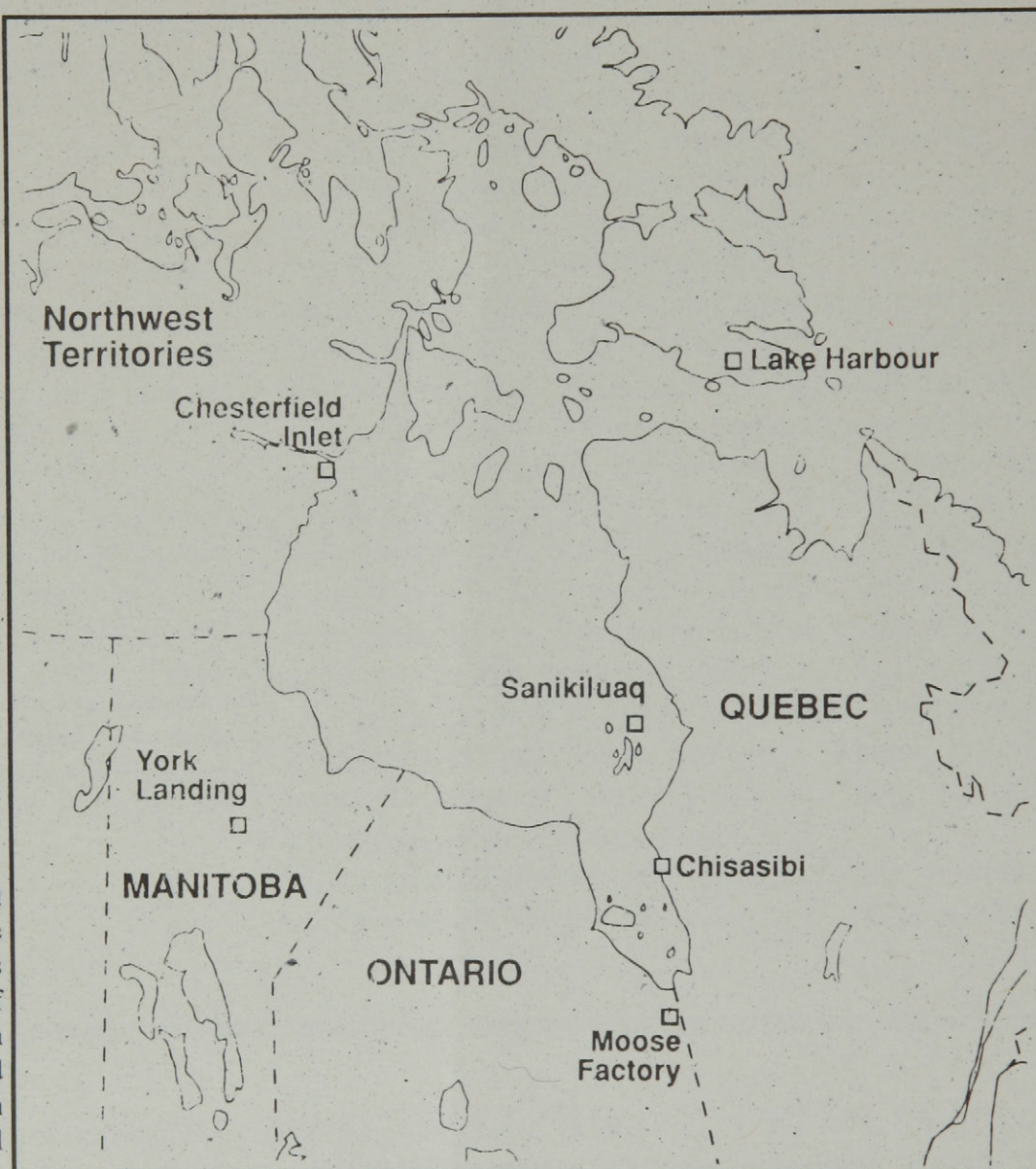
C.A.R.C. has been involved in the Great Whale assessment process since its inception. The history of political lobbying and litigation in relation to the proposed hydro-electric development on the Great Whale river is well known, as are the many pronouncements by public figures of all persuasions describing perceived merits and hazards of the project. Throughout this period C.A.R.C. has worked to establish an open, fair process for reviewing the potential effects of the development -- effects which are variously political, legal, environmental, social, cultural and economic in nature.

Another major focus of C.A.R.C. is the Hudson Bay Programme which considers the ecology and economy of the entire region, including James Bay. This research program was conceived jointly by the Rawson Academy of Aquatic Science and the Environmental Committee of Sanikiluaq in collaboration with C.A.R.C. itself. (Sanikiluaq is located in Hudson Bay, on the Belcher Islands, North of James Bay

and within 90 km of the coast of Québec. Yet these islands are part of the Northwest Territories, over which the federal government exercises complete jurisdiction.)

The two goals of this programme are:

(a) the identification of the key cumulative effects and impact of human activities on the Hudson Bay ecosystems (with particular reference to hydro-electric developments), and



(b) the examination and proposal of cooperative processes for decision-making among the various parties affected, including governments, developers and aboriginal peoples.

The Hudson Bay Programme is supported by governments, utilities, charitable foundations and aboriginal organizations. To date, a first round of detailed consultations has been completed with twenty-five Cree and Inuit communities, cumulative impact assessments have been undertaken and a scientific overview has been published. Phase I of the Programme is now complete after three years. It has not only generated a wealth of information but has also led to the commissioning of further studies in the fields of medicine, nutrition, sociology, microeconomics, climatology and marine ice

dynamics. An annotated bibliography of scientific reports relating to the region has been prepared and is distributed by Environment Canada.

Phase II of the project commences Spring 1994 and will build upon the information gathered and the studies commissioned so far to develop a framework for cooperative management in the Hudson Bay bioregion. The Hudson Bay Programme will provide a neutral forum where all interested parties can participate in designing an ecologically sound strategy of sustainable development for the area. The Great Lakes Charter, signed by federal, provincial and state governments of Canada and the U.S.A., is being studied as a possible model for a Hudson Bay Charter. Signatories of such a document would include governments, developers and aboriginal organizations. Each of these participants would contribute to the functioning of inter-jurisdictional institutions for management of water and dependent resources in a manner analogous to that performed in the Great Lakes catchment area by the International Joint Commission.

An international challenge complements the tasks that are faced in northern Canada. The Arctic is shared between eight nations, and what each does in its own North affects the rest. Economic development in these regions should benefit communities, enhance northern lifestyles and cultures, and be both equitable and environmentally sustainable. Government agencies, academia, industry and local organizations must all adopt new, long-term approaches to analysis and cooperation if sustainable development is to be achieved in these fragile environments. These attitudes need to become an Arctic-wide reality, and Canada with its vast Arctic territories has a responsibility to lead the way.

The aim of the C.A.R.C. is to enable all the parties concerned with the future of the Hudson Bay region to coordinate their goals knowledgeably. Glen Okrainetz will be describing the group's progress -- emphasizing the political and legal problems with which it has dealt -- at 12h30 on Wednesday, March 9 in room 200.